

## Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REMONDY, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOHN J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.  
JOHN R. KENT, Beaufort, Currituck county.  
JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. HARRIS, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, P. O. Hill, Lenoir county.  
This paper is sold, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's P. O. Station, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this period.

## Master and Review.

Our town has been quite alive all day with martial music and the din of military preparation—a Review of the Regiment comprising the array of this County having been ordered by Brigadier General Waters. There seems to be some hitch about the affair, as we learn that the Regiment is without a Colonel, Mr. Flanner—who was elected to that office—having declined the commission and consequently refused to qualify. The two uniformed companies—the “German Volunteers” and the “Wilmington Light Infantry”—are out in full strength, and look remarkably well. The Germans have a fine Band of music, which, we believe, has been organized in connection with the company. We also notice some company musters of the un-uniformed militia, but no regimental turn-out. The fact appears to be that the militia system is very far from popular, and, if the truth must be told, has fallen into considerable ridicule in this, as in other States. It may be, and we suppose is, necessary that some system should be kept up, as a means, at least, of ascertaining the names and number of persons liable to militia duty, should an emergency arise; but for this purpose, half a dozen other systems might be devised, fully as efficient, which would dispense with the useless loss of time to which the citizen is subjected under the present one—and, surely, no one can pretend that the present has any value, as a means of keeping alive a military spirit or diffusing a knowledge of tactics among the people. With very few exceptions, the officers will candidly acknowledge that they themselves really know little or nothing of these things, and that even if they did, the circumstances are such as to put it totally out of the question that they could communicate anything to their companies. As for keeping alive a military spirit, that is even farther from being within the power of a system which is itself the subject of burlesque. If anything could cast a slur upon the military spirit, it would be the present militia system. As the matter stands, the only effect produced is to invest quiet citizens with the high soundings titles of Captains, Colonels, Generals, and so forth, with their vast and shadowy prerogatives, while in some counties General Musters are certain to produce scenes of dissipation, and not unfrequently to end in general battles royal, with the accompaniments of black eyes and bloody noses.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

## The Raleigh Standard.

As we have said before, and now re-iterate, we are decidedly opposed to getting into squabbles with Democratic cotemporaries, and shall therefore pass over some things in the Standard of Saturday last, at which we might otherwise be inclined to take exception. The harmony of the party is above personal feelings, even when the letter might justly be aroused. We cannot, however, permit the inference to gain currency that, by a subsequent explanation of intention in regard to expressions used by us, with reference to Governor Reid, or any other gentleman, we have placed a meaning upon language, previously used by us, not in accordance with the natural inference to be drawn from it or opposed to our obvious intent in its employment. However, let that pass.—We content ourselves with quoting from the Standard, the concluding sentences of its own remarks, devoted to us:—“We have our own views of justice and of public duty; and our cotemporary may be informed, if it does not know the fact already, that we are not to be deterred, by any fear of consequences, from expressing those views frankly and plainly, as the occasion may seem to require.” With these remarks closed, upon our part, at least, a discussion not sought by us, and for which we have no taste. We may all find better use for our time and better employment for our pens, in repelling the attacks of our common opponents, than in indulging a feeling of suspicion or ill-will towards each other. We, too, as the conductors of a news and commercial paper, have demands upon our time and attention which forbid our indulging in useless controversies, and above all, in controversies with our political friends and brethren.

57.—We find, this morning, a most plentiful lack of news. Here and there the papers at the North are discussing the Oyster Cholera, several persons having died from Cholera said to have been brought on by eating Oysters too long kept. A panic has arisen against the use of Oysters generally, which has forced the Oyster-vendors into the publication of medical certificates to re-establish the character of their pets. It seems to be the opinion of the best physicians that there is no more danger in using perfectly sound Oysters this season than at any other time. However, there is a stagnation in the trade, and the “Hard-shells” are below par.

We are without papers from Charleston, and may continue so, we hardly know how long, under existing circumstances. Of course the break in the mail communication between the North and South, attracts much attention. We have been unable to hear of any change in the existing state of things. We presume the mail was again tendered and again refused this morning. The mail that went South yesterday morning is still in charge of the Postmaster at Sumterville. So it stands.

Another exhibition of the mob spirit of Abolitionism has recently been made at Worcester, Mass., one of the hot beds of that ism. A man named Bateman, who had assisted in the enforcement of the law in the case of the rendition of Burns, the Fugitive, at Boston, was set upon by a courageous mob of hundreds, and, after all manner of insults and ill-usage, barely escaped with his life.

Henry J. Gardner, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has come out in a letter, in which he asserts that he has always been an advocate for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and was in favor of a fusion of the Whigs and Free-Soilers. He also says that he never did, nor never will, vote for a man who is or has been in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and in June has signed a memorial to Congress for its unconditional repeal. This sumptuously disposed of the ridiculous assertion that the order at the North is not abolition in its character.—*Daily Journal 3d inst.*

A MONGREL CIRCULATION.—We feel bound to protest against a species of circulation which is getting into the hands of our citizens, in the shape of Certificates of Deposit, by the “Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company,” payable to the depositor or bearer, not in specie, but in “Current Funds.” These things are not bankable here, nor do they circulate without difficulty. They are not money nor its representative, and we do not see the power of any institution to put such affairs in circulation in this State.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

67.—The South-side Railroad, in Virginia, has been completed to Lynchburg.

## The Mails.

We find the following in the Charleston papers of Saturday last. It is understood that the mails are to be carried for ten days, on the footing of the former arrangement, to give time for arriving at some more definite understanding between the South Carolina Company and the Department:—

“POST OFFICE CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d Nov. 1854.  
GENTLEMEN: I consider myself fully authorized to protect the public interests, by providing in the best practicable manner against a continued stoppage of the mails.  
I propose now, either in my official or personal capacity, as you may prefer, to contract with your Company to carry the mail for ten days, or until the difference now pending between yourselves and the Postmaster General shall be adjusted.  
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALFRED HUGER, P. M.”

“SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,  
Charleston, S. C., 3d Nov. 1854.  
“SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. The contract between the Post Office Department and this Company being now annulled, and a large sum due the Company upon that contract, we will not make a new one of a permanent character, until the arrears of pay are satisfactorily settled. In order to afford the Department time to effect this settlement, and make a new contract, if they desire, we are willing to engage with them, through you, to transport the mail for ten days, between Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, as heretofore, for the sum of \$1500.  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN CALDWELL, President.”

“POST OFFICE, CHARLESTON, NOV. 3, 1854.  
“SIR:—Your letter of the 2d inst., in reply to my own, is just received, and I consider the terms proposed to carry the mails for ten days, for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, such as I am fully authorized to accept, and accordingly do so, with the understanding that operations will be resumed to-morrow, and the public be relieved with the least possible delay.  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALFRED HUGER, P. M.”

FROM KANSAS.—We have received this morning No. 1, Vol. 1, of the “Herald of Freedom,” a very neatly gotten up weekly paper, dated at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854. This paper, although hailing from Kansas Territory, is evidently gotten up at Buffalo, N. York, and intended less for circulation in the Territory than as an organ of the Free Soil emigration leaders, for the purpose of stimulating emigration of a certain character, with the view of moulding the destinies of the future State, which in a very short time will be applying for admission into the Union. Through these means the Free Soilers expect to work out their object of making Kansas a free State. This is the sole character and aim of most of the papers started nominally in Kansas, at some imaginary town, such as Wakarusa. The present affair is under the ostensible auspices of G. W. Brown & Co., the former conductors of the *Connecticut Courier*, a Pennsylvania Whig paper, of the Free Soil stripe, as, indeed, all the Whig papers of that State are. It is “printed by steam,” rather too far ahead for its nominal location. It is but one evidence of the machinery which is at work to give an unnatural stimulus to Northern and Eastern emigration, for the purpose of forestalling the South, and shutting out slavery.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., United States Consul at Paris, arrived in this city on Friday evening last.—He is stopping at Willard's Hotel.—*Washington Union, Nov. 5th.*  
We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. McRae for a copy of the London Times of the 20th ult. As he arrived in the Arabia, at New York, on Friday, and proceeded immediately to Washington, it is more than probable that he is the bearer of despatches to our government. Indeed we have some rumors to that effect, although without any certain information. It is scarcely probable that he will return to his post without availing himself of the opportunity of visiting his friends in North Carolina, from whom he will receive a cordial welcome.

ANOTHER NEW VESSEL.—The New Schooner Wm. L. Springs, built by Messrs. Lynn and Byerly of Philadelphia, for the Merchant's Line, between that port and Wilmington, arrived here on Wednesday.—She is of the same model and dimensions with the “David Faust,” recently built for the same line, and fitted up in the same perfect manner. Half owned here by T. C. Worth, her agent, and half in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Baker & Stetson and others.

The English Papers are discussing the probability of a winter campaign on the Rhine, against Prussia, between which power and Russia a secret treaty is said to exist. A war to which France, England and Russia are parties, cannot fail to involve all the rest of Europe.

Richard P. Finch Esq. of Wake, has been appointed Teller in the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, vice F. C. Hill, Esq., resigned.

The Hudson River Railroad has never paid a cent dividend. It cannot always enter into profitable competition with nature.

69.—The New York Crystal Palace, closed on the first inst.

THE SCHOOLMASTER NOT ABSENT.—The following note was handed to a Physician some considerable distance from this place. We print it, from the original document, omitting names. We pity the “pashant”!

Sir the pashant has the following Complaints she is in the family way she has aching on her limbs the ground each and a beating in her stomach and shortness of breath and a fluttering at the heart and now Stomach to eat and I want you to send her some medicine if you please October 18th 1854

Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave—  
Then some leap'd o'erboard with dreadful yell,  
As eager to escape their greivous fate;  
And one, who yawnd and snor'd like a full-blown bell,  
And down she sunk with her head whirling round,  
Like one who grapples with his enemy,  
And down she sank with her head whirling round,  
Accompanied by a convulsive spasm,  
A solitary shriek—the bubbling cry  
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Philosophy.—We find the following delicious reflection in the pleasant Sag Harbor Corrector, published on the East end of Long Island, but they originated the other side of the water:—  
“One man sucks an other, and is choked by a pit; another swallows a penknife, and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand, and no kill can save him; another has a shaft of a gig driven completely through his body, and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth canoe, and breaks his neck; another is tossed out of a gig over Brighton Cliff, and survives; one walks out on a windy day, and meets death by a brickbat; another is blown up in the air, like Lord Hutton in Guernsey Castle, and comes down unjured. The escape of this nobleman was, indeed, a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother and some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle, tossed him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremendous precipice. “Perceiving a mighty disorder, (as well he might), he was going to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, when he saw that he was in a predicament, and he lay still till people came and took him down.”

MOKE TREASURES AMONG MAIL CONTRACTORS.—The Jefferson (Texas) Herald says that the contractors of the mail-route from Shreveport to Jefferson have ceased to transport the mail, and have declared their intention to forfeit their contract.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Sevastopol Commenced.—Great News Expected.—Impregnable Position of the Albatross.—Advances in the Crimea.—The Arabia arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 21st ult.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 18th ult. There is no news of a decisive character from the seat of war that can be relied upon, though rumors of the fall of Sevastopol were again abundant. The advance in the Crimea will generally astonish operators in this country who have been confidently anticipating a decline.

The greatest anxiety prevails throughout England and France, especially with regard to the progress of operations at Sevastopol.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The bombardment of Sevastopol was commenced on the 13th ult. with two hundred pieces of heavy artillery at a long range. Omar Pacha had gone to the Crimea to attend a Council of War, and it was believed that his forces would go there also.

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In the absence of news of active operations the papers are mainly filled with accounts of the positions and projected operations of the various forces.

Odessa accounts to the 8th say that Gortschakoff was at that place, and Menschikoff, who admitted that he could not maintain his position at Sevastopol. The Russian Corps of 15,000 posted near Sevastopol, had opened fire on the besiegers, and great operations were daily expected.

General Canrobert had notified the French Government that the allies, positions were impregnable, being defended by eighty thousand men, 200 guns, and could not be taken by the Russians.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 14th contains a telegraph dispatch from Vienna stating that the commissioners of the Western Powers and of Austria and Turkey had met at Constantinople to arrange the question of the protection of the basis of the proposal made by the Austrian Cabinet.

The English papers publish a list of private soldiers killed and wounded at Alma.

A national subscription for the sick and wounded had reached £6,000, and a regiment of women had been organized as nurses to be immediately sent to Seaside.

The British steamers Ganges and Persia, with troops on board came in violent collision in the Sea of Marmora and were badly damaged. An officer was crushed to death in his berth.

The affairs of Edward Oliver had been nearly arranged by his creditors.

FRANCE.—There is nothing new of interest from France. The accounts of the battle of the Alma have aroused the old war spirit and further tidings from Sevastopol are watched with an anxiety unprecedented.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Ministry had abandoned the project of drawing up a constitution to be submitted to the Cortez.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL. Bombardment of Sevastopol. VIENNA, Friday.—Private despatches from Bucharest, dated the 16th, announce that the bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the 13th, with two hundred pieces of heavy artillery.

The city was not expected to be able to hold out more than three or four days.

Three thousand Russians had crossed the Danube into Dobrukscha.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The German press everywhere gives indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and Prussia. Great anxiety exists at Berlin. The Arabia arrived at Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock this morning, bringing 153 passengers, and amongst them the famous Captain Gibson.

## From the Washington Union.

## The Obstruction to Justice from the Oaths of Know-Nothingism.

The proceedings on a late criminal trial in Massachusetts have developed the startling fact that the obligations entered into by know-nothings come in direct conflict with the administration of the law in court. We copy so much of these proceedings from the Lowell Advertiser as shows clearly the practical working of their oaths in affecting the credibility or competency of know-nothings as witnesses in court.

When the witness takes the stand the whole he swears that he will state “the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.” When asked the question whether he is a member of a secret order, as such bound by an oath, if he answers that he cannot testify without committing himself and subjecting himself to punishment, he is not a competent witness. If he answers that he is such a member, and so bound by oath, he thereby violates the obligation of that oath, and discredits himself as a witness.

In either point of view, the administration of the law is obstructed and thwarted. This case exhibits know-nothingism in an entirely new light.—We have heretofore regarded it as an engine of political and religious intolerance and proscription.—The case in Massachusetts, however, shows that this was but a partial view of its enormity. The necessary consequence must be, that those who attach themselves to it, and assume its obligations, are rendered incompetent as witnesses, and for the same reason, alike incompetent as jurors.

No man will feel safe when his rights are to be determined upon testimony or upon verdicts proceeding from witnesses or jurors who are bound by oaths which disqualify them to act in either capacity. The result must be, that while the influence of the protectorate of Russia in favor of Denmark is destroyed, and the baleful restrictive policy of the Czar is suspended, Peace once declared, the strife will no longer be with Denmark alone, but with Denmark and Russia united.—After the negotiations with England in 1851, which terminated through Russian jugglery in a ten-years' convention, the Czar conferred upon the Danish ambassador in England, for the skill he had shown in baffling the policy of the court of St. James.

The Black sea has long been open to flags of all nations. No corsairs have for nearly a century imposed involuntary contributions upon peaceful ships in the Mediterranean. Denmark, one of the smallest powers in Europe, is one of the most merciful. It has been enabled, by the pusillanimity, connivance, or dictation of the greater powers, to stop vessels upon the highway of nations during the nineteenth century, and it is high time that such a relic of middle age piracy should be annihilated. It would be just as reasonable that Great Britain should lay a tax upon vessels passing the straits of Gibraltar, that she should close up the Gulf of Mexico, or that France should prohibit access through the channel to the North sea.

Every avenue to the Baltic is fortified. The cannons on the fortress of Kronenberg control the sound, even interrupting vessels passing close to the Swedish coast and bound to a Swedish port if they attempt to evade the heavy impost upon tonnage not to exceed the heavy impost on only hauled in Berlin. Admiral Opatow, of Holland, in 1658, Parker and Nelson in 1801, and we presume Napier this year, have declined to make contribution to the Danish treasury. The great belt is fortified by the fortress of Norburg, and the little belt by that of Frederica. As Denmark possesses Lauenburg, she has heretofore successfully opposed the free navigation of the Elbe; merchandise by the Hamburg, Berlin, and Lubek railroads pays tribute; and goods sent by the Schleswig and Holstein canal are subject to the same toll as those passing through the natural causeways to the Baltic.

The Hansatic League is the only power which has ever successfully withstood payment of tolls to Denmark upon vessels passing through the sound. It is well known that the origin of this tax, in dim antiquity, consisted in levying a contribution of salt and wine, together with a very small amount of drink money. Even this trifling tribute was disputed by the League. In 1363 and 1365, Waldemar III, of Denmark, was compelled to sign a treaty recognizing “forever” vessels of the League from the payment of toll. Upon different subsequent violations of this treaty, new victories compelled the League to renewals of the same agreement in 1443, 1477, and 1500. In the most solemn manner, finally, in 1560, Between these several confirmations of the rights of the Hansatic League, infringements of the treaty were made by Denmark, but were always resisted by the pioneers of commerce of the ages between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries—and but for the rivalry of the Netherlands, which originated the distinction between privileged and unprivileged nations, and enabled Denmark to establish a minimum of toll, which was a favor compared with the maximum, the entrance to the Baltic would be free at the present hour.

Up to the year 1814, Prussia was the nation which most of all suffered by the tax upon vessels bound for ports upon her northwestern coast; and no greater proof of the state of subservience to Russia of that government can be found than that the voice of her representatives at the Congress of Vienna was the weakest against this tyrannical abuse of any European power; and that since that time, she has never dared energetically to procure its abolition.—The foundation of a commercial treaty between Denmark and Prussia was, it is true, laid, in 1814, by English influence, but the treaty itself, which was signed in 1818, is one of the most miserable instances of diplomatic ignorance, weakness, and slavery on record. It abandons to Denmark even greater privileges than that nation had before enjoyed, and accepts from it as a “condescension” certain rights conceded to Prussia at Camin and Colberg in the seventeenth century. This treaty was concluded for twenty years, until 1838, and it was in consequence of the treacherous delays of Denmark, and the termination of that period, that the attention of the British public was drawn to the subject. Every endeavor was made by Sir Robert Peel to procure a resort to active measures; but the subtle management of the respective Danish and Russian ministers finally procured, by the reduction of duty on certain articles of British manufacture, the convention of the 22d August, 1841, by which, under the appearance of making concessions, Denmark gained in fact of loss. At the end of ten years this last convention, however, was to expire; and, therefore, upon the 23d August, 1851, the different nations of the world became free to take such measures, make such treaties, and force such concessions, as national law and common sense should require.

It is the duty of our country at the present hour; and we cannot but hope that in the revision of the Danish right of succession, not only the rights of Denmark to prevent a reversion to Russia of the Danish crown, but that an eye will also be had to the rights of nations, which Denmark, assisted by Russia, has hitherto successfully invaded. The Sound Tolls constitute a large portion of the revenues of Denmark, and there is no contrivance of diplomacy to which she will not resort to retain them, but they are unjust, and oppressive, and must be abolished by government, instead of dreaming about Cuba and Canada in connexion with our “manifest destiny.” would energetically and determinedly do its part in this matter, it would be performing an act of justice, and merit the gratitude of the commercial world.

POPULAR SIMILES.—Some ingenious rhymers have placed the following sayings in poetic order, the opposites in juxtaposition:—  
As weak as a fish—as dry as a bone;  
As alive as a bird; as dead as a stone;  
As plump as a partridge; as poor as a rat;  
As strong as a horse; as weak as a cat;  
As hard as a flint; as soft as a mole;  
As white as a lily; as black as a coal;  
As plain as a pike-staff; as rough as a bear.  
As light as a drum; as free as the air;  
As heavy as lead; as black as a bear;  
As steady as a star; as uncertain as weather;  
As hot as an oven; as cold as a frog;  
As gay as a lark; as sullen as a dog;  
As slow as a tortoise; as swift as a wink;  
As true as a penny; as false as a wind;  
As proud as a heron; as fat as a pig;  
As thin as a pencil; as blue as a snail;  
As cold as a cucumber; as warm as a toast;  
As red as a cherry; as pale as a ghost.

MARRIED.  
In this town, on Thursday morning, 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ALFRED O. BRADLEY, to Miss ANNIE LIPPITT, daughter of the late Wm. H. Lippitt.

In Sampson county, on the 19th ult., by Rev. Hove Bain, Mr. EDWARD V. YALE, Postmaster at Southport, to Miss POLLY ROGERS, formerly of New Hanover County.

DIED.  
In Conway, S. C., on Sunday, the 29th (leg. HENRY, adopted son of Thos. H. and Sarah Jane Holmes, aged 18 months and 1 day.

In Sampson county, on 20th Oct., Mrs. POLLY RUTELIZ, wife of Mr. Frederick Rutel, aged 72 years. Also Miss ELIZA PRIEST, aged 35 years.

THE LANGUAGE OF A GENUINE DEMOCRAT.—The following is extracted from a letter written by a democrat from Pennsylvania recently defeated in his effort to be re-elected to Congress.

“I might have been re-elected with an overwhelming majority had I joined the sect—in fact, its support was tendered to me if I would join them; but I spurned the offer, preferring a thousand defeats upon democratic principles to one triumph upon ‘know-nothingism.’ Therefore nailed my flag to the mast and was determined to follow it to the bottom of the sea. I did fall, and my glorious principles fell with me. But thank God! they will one day rise again, and appear in still greater power and splendor than they have ever yet done. Democracy can never be crushed. It is the grand foundation upon which our Government and our country rests. While know-nothingism will be based as on a reed, democracy will be honored and cherished.”

APPROACHED OUTBREAK IN CUBA.—The New York Courier refers to an intimation of its Havana correspondent, that conspiracy among the Croles is nearly ripe, and adds:—  
“We have reason to place more than usual reliance upon rumors of this movement. From other sources, information is obtained which would at least prevent surprise on our part if there were hot work in Cuba within a few weeks.”

## From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## Danish Sound Tolls.

Among the last items of intelligence from Europe, this was one, viz: that a revision of the London protocol relative to the Danish succession, will form an element in any future negotiations for peace with Russia. There has never existed, since the Congress of Vienna, a more auspicious moment than the present for establishing upon a firm basis international relations with the peninsula of the Baltic and destroying forever abuses which would have long since ceased but for the ambitious hopes of the Czar one day to possess that Kingdom.

Since the latter half of the last century, mighty powers have protested and threatened against the barbarous tax by which Denmark closes the Baltic to free trade, and in every instance the diplomacy of Russia has thrown its weight into the scale, and prevented the abolition. Such was the result of the endeavors of Frederick the Great of Prussia, of the negotiations at Vienna in 1814, of the English ministry at the instance of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hutt, and the petitioners from Hull in 1841, of our Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, in 1843, and has been since then of the different succeeding cabinets at Washington. We had supposed until very lately that Secretary Marcy was exerting the whole influence and authority of his position to accomplish the abolition of this tax, or at least to express that much or more to other people; but regret to learn that such is not the case, and that the excuse of Denmark, that the present agitated state of Europe precludes the possibility of negotiating until the Baltic shall cease to be a theatre of war, has been accepted.

We should have judged, on the contrary, that no time could be better chosen for insisting upon our claim, than while the influence of the protectorate of Russia in favor of Denmark is destroyed, and the baleful restrictive policy of the Czar is suspended. Peace once declared, the strife will no longer be with Denmark alone, but with Denmark and Russia united.—After the negotiations with England in 1851, which terminated through Russian jugglery in a ten-years' convention, the Czar conferred upon the Danish ambassador in England, for the skill he had shown in baffling the policy of the court of St. James.

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Every avenue to the Baltic is fortified. The cannons on the fortress of Kronenberg control the sound, even interrupting vessels passing close to the Swedish coast and bound to a Swedish port if they attempt to evade the heavy impost upon tonnage not to exceed the heavy impost on only hauled in Berlin. Admiral Opatow, of Holland, in 1658, Parker and Nelson in 1801, and we presume Napier this year, have declined to make contribution to the Danish treasury. The great belt is fortified by the fortress of Norburg, and the little belt by that of Frederica. As Denmark possesses Lauenburg, she has heretofore successfully opposed the free navigation of the Elbe; merchandise by the Hamburg, Berlin, and Lubek railroads pays tribute; and goods sent by the Schleswig and Holstein canal are subject to the same toll as those passing through the natural causeways to the Baltic.

The Hansatic League is the only power which has ever successfully withstood payment of tolls to Denmark upon vessels passing through the sound. It is well known that the origin of this tax, in dim antiquity, consisted in levying a contribution of salt and wine, together with a very small amount of drink money. Even this trifling tribute was disputed by the League. In 1363 and 1365, Waldemar III, of Denmark, was compelled to sign a treaty recognizing “forever” vessels of the League from the payment of toll. Upon different subsequent violations of this treaty, new victories compelled the League to renewals of the same agreement in 1443, 1477, and 1500. In the most solemn manner, finally, in 1560, Between these several confirmations of the rights of the Hansatic League, infringements of the treaty were made by Denmark, but were always resisted by the pioneers of commerce of the ages between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries—and but for the rivalry of the Netherlands, which originated the distinction between privileged and unprivileged nations, and enabled Denmark to establish a minimum of toll, which was a favor compared with the maximum, the entrance to the Baltic would be free at the present hour.

Up to the year 1814, Prussia was the nation which most of all suffered by the tax upon vessels bound for ports upon her northwestern coast; and no greater proof of the state of subservience to Russia of that government can be found than that the voice of her representatives at the Congress of Vienna was the weakest against this tyrannical abuse of any European power; and that since that time, she has never dared energetically to procure its abolition.—The foundation of a commercial treaty between Denmark and Prussia was, it is true, laid, in 1814, by English influence, but the treaty itself, which was signed in 1818, is one of the most miserable instances of diplomatic ignorance, weakness, and slavery on record. It abandons to Denmark even greater privileges than that nation had before enjoyed, and accepts from it as a “condescension” certain rights conceded to Prussia at Camin and Colberg in the seventeenth century. This treaty was concluded for twenty years, until 1838, and it was in consequence of the treacherous delays of Denmark, and the termination of that period, that the attention of the British public was drawn to the subject. Every endeavor was made by Sir Robert Peel to procure a resort to active measures; but the subtle management of the respective Danish and Russian ministers finally procured, by the reduction of duty on certain articles of British manufacture, the convention of the 22d August, 1841, by which, under the appearance of making concessions, Denmark gained in fact of loss. At the end of ten years this last convention, however, was to expire; and, therefore, upon the 23d August, 1851, the different nations of the world became free to take such measures, make such treaties, and force such concessions, as national law and common sense should require.

It is the duty of our country at the present hour; and we cannot but hope that in the revision of the Danish right of succession, not only the rights of Denmark to prevent a reversion to Russia of the Danish crown, but that an eye will also be had to the rights of nations, which Denmark, assisted by Russia, has hitherto successfully invaded. The Sound Tolls constitute a large portion of the revenues of Denmark, and there is no contrivance of diplomacy to which she will not resort to retain them, but they are unjust, and oppressive, and must be abolished by government, instead of dreaming about Cuba and Canada in connexion with our “manifest destiny.” would energetically and determinedly do its part in this matter, it would be performing an act of justice, and merit the gratitude of the commercial world.

POPULAR SIMILES.—Some ingenious rhymers have placed the following sayings in poetic order, the opposites in juxtaposition:—  
As weak as a fish—as dry as a bone;  
As alive as a bird; as dead as a stone;  
As plump as a partridge; as poor as a rat;  
As strong as a horse; as weak as a cat;  
As hard as a flint; as soft as a mole;  
As white as a lily; as black as a coal;  
As plain as a pike-staff; as rough as a bear.  
As light as a drum; as free as the air;  
As heavy as lead; as black as a bear;  
As steady as a star; as uncertain as weather;  
As hot as an oven; as cold as a frog;  
As gay as a lark; as sullen as a dog;  
As slow as a tortoise; as swift as a wink;  
As true as a penny; as false as a wind;  
As proud as a heron; as fat as a pig;  
As thin as a pencil; as blue as a snail;  
As cold as a cucumber; as warm as a toast;  
As red as a cherry; as pale as a ghost.

MARRIED.  
In this town, on Thursday morning, 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ALFRED O. BRADLEY, to Miss ANNIE LIPPITT, daughter of the late Wm. H. Lippitt.

In Sampson county, on the 19th ult., by Rev. Hove Bain, Mr. EDWARD V. YALE, Postmaster at Southport, to Miss POLLY ROGERS, formerly of New Hanover County.

DIED.  
In Conway, S. C., on Sunday, the 29th (leg. HENRY, adopted son of Thos. H. and Sarah Jane Holmes, aged 18 months and 1 day.

In Sampson county, on 20th Oct., Mrs. POLLY RUTELIZ, wife of Mr. Frederick Rutel, aged 72 years. Also Miss ELIZA PRIEST, aged 35 years.

THE LANGUAGE OF A GENUINE DEMOCRAT.—The following is extracted from a letter written by a democrat from Pennsylvania recently defeated in his effort to be re-elected to Congress.

“I might have been re-elected with an overwhelming majority had I joined the sect—in fact, its support was tendered to me if I would join them; but I spurned the offer, preferring a thousand defeats upon democratic principles to one triumph upon ‘know-nothingism.’ Therefore nailed my flag to the mast and was determined to follow it to the bottom of the sea. I did fall, and my glorious principles fell with me. But thank God! they will one day rise again, and appear in still greater power and splendor than they have ever yet done. Democracy can never be crushed. It is the grand foundation upon which our Government and our country rests. While know-nothingism will be based as on a reed, democracy will be honored and cherished.”

APPROACHED OUTBREAK IN CUBA.—The New York Courier refers to an intimation of its Havana correspondent, that conspiracy among the Croles is nearly ripe, and adds:—  
“We have reason to place more than usual reliance upon rumors of this movement. From other sources, information is obtained which would at least prevent surprise on our part if there were hot work in Cuba within a few weeks.”

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